RIMOR THAT THE INVADER OF THE TRANSVAAL HAS BEEN SHOT.

Iprising at Johannesburg Reported. and Many People Alleged to Have Been Killed.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR BATTLE

FIGHTING AT KRUGERSDORF DES-PERATE AND CASUALTIES HEAVY.

Germany's Emperor Denounced by the London Press for Sending Congratulations to President Kruger.

LONDON, Jan. 4.-Although twenty-four hours have passed since news was received had been defeated in an engagement with the Boers, and that he was forced to surrender, no official report of the matter has been given to the public. The Colonial Office here remained open until 2:30 o'clock this morning, many officials attending there, but no further news from the Transvaal was received. All kinds of were current in the streets about Exchange yesterday afternoon, one being to the effect that Dr. Jameson had been tried by court-martial and shot But as the government is in control of the telegraph wires very little news was ob-Several firms like the Rothschilds had advices from their correspondents in South Africa, but refused to publish them. The latest story circulated in the afternoon was that the second body of men belonging to the British chartered company, numbering about four nundred, which, it was said, had started out to reinforce Dr. Jameson's troopers, had been cut to pieces by the Boers. This is the force which is supposed to have been advancing from Buluwayo. rumored on the Stock Exchange, and seemingly confirmed by a dispatch received here, that there has been an uprising in Johannesburg. It was added that many persons were killed during the disturbance. Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett is quoted as saying that he has heard that German sailors have been landed at Delagoa. Under these influences the Stock Exchange closed greatly depressed and a substantial fall in prices was caused by the adverse rumors from the Transvaal.

lieved that Dr. Jameson's officers included Captain Charles John Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry (whose eldest son, Viscount Deerhurst, married Miss Virginia Bonynge, of New York), and his two brothers, Henry T. Coventry and Reginald W. Coventry. Captain Coventry is an officer of the Bechuanaland police. Dr. Jameofficers are said to include Lord Annaly, a captain in the Scots Guards, and Lieutenant Douglas Henry Marshall, been serving with the Bechuanaland police. The Berlin correspondent of the Daily says that Dr. Leyds, Secretary of State for the Transvaal, who is now in Germany, has news that the fighting at Krugerdorp was desperate and lasted for twenty-four hours with heavy slaughter. Dr. Jameson and all the survivors, the advices state, are prisoners, and it is pretty certain that some of them will be hanged

The Globe last evening said: "It is be-

The Times thinks that the complete cessation of news from the Transvaal is inwith the reports already received, and suggests that the government should assume control of the Eastern Telegraph Company's offices as it is empowered

Editor Hess, of the South African Critic, says he has a cable dispatch referring to the recent events at Johannesburg, sent Jameson's defeat, and of such a a long experience in the Transwas quoted as saying: "If am satisfied that all the foreigners there, including the Americans, would help the English. There are practically no Boers at Johannesburg except the armed burghers who are parading the it was inferred from his manner word of an uprising at Jo-

Proclamation by President Kruger. all duties on food stuffs. As a matter of the nations represented in the Transvaal. will be their duty to maintain order at It is reported that Dr. Jameson will be tried by court-martial, and that his follow-

ers will be released. The Black Watch Highlanders have been ordered to stop by force the advance of a second body of the British Chartered Company's troops into the Transvaal,

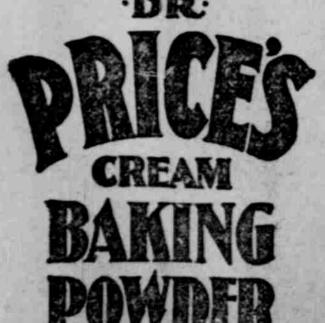
# Congratulated by the Dutch. AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3 .- Fifty of the lead-

tno citizens of this city have telegraphed upon the victory of their kinsmen. Handelsblad argues that Great Britain is responsible for Dr. Jameson's action, and says it is a worse case than that of the

WILHELM TO KRUGER. The German Emperor Congratulates

the Transvanl's President. President Kruger as follows: "I express my sincere congratulations that, with your own

Awarued Highest Honors-World's Pair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

people and without appealing to the help of the friendly powers, you have succeeded by your own energetic action against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus been enabled to restore peace and safeguard the independence of your country against at-

Comment of the London Press.

LONDON, Jan. 4.-Emperor William's dispatch to President Kruger is denounced with the utmost severity in the editorials in English newspapers to-day. The Times says: "It is grave and distinctly unfriendly, and, being compiled after conference with Chancellor Von Hohenlohe and the Foreign and Naval Secretaries, imparts to it the importance of a state act." The article proceeds to argue that Germany has no ground to contend that any doubt exists as to England's right of suzerainty over the Transvaal, and asks "is our Berlin correspondent indeed right when he confesses that he is driven to the conclusion that Germany has gladly seized this opportunity to humiliate England."

The Post says: "It is evident that the Emperor considers war with England something to be prepared for. We cannot hide from ourselves that England stands alone, The proper reply to the Emperor's telegram is the recall of the Mediterranean squadron to join the channel squadron." The Standard similarly gives Germany to understand that England will brook no interference between herself and the Trans-

The Daily News, the Liberal organ, on the contrary, says: "There is nothing hostile in the Emperor's words. They are a warning, which is sorely needed in some quarters, that the encouragement of filibusters is playing with edged tools. England has no right to interfere with the internal affairs of the Transvaal."

A Berlin dispatch to the Post report that the evening papers there hurl insults against England, the Chartered South African Company and Cecil Rhodes. The Nord Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung appropriately heads its article a "Wild Dance." The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "The affair threatens to become trial of strength between England and Germany. I learn that the cruiser Condor has been ordered to Delagoa bay.' A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says: "The relations between England and Germany, which on Wednesday were dangerously near a formal rupture, have reassumed their normal character. A German protectorate over the Transvaal has never been contemplated, and it is to be hoped that the Emperor's telegram to President Kruger, generous and impulsive, as is usual

with him, will not be interpreted in England

prompt and just action in disavowing Dr.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times fears that Emperor William's telegram will nduce President Kruger to denounce the Transvaal treaties with England. Subscriptions are being raised in Germany n behalf of the Boers who were wounded at Krugersdorp, and 180,000 marks have already been subscribed in Hamburg. Italy has charged Germany with the protection of Italian subjects in the Trans-

ameson is warmly appreciated here.

ENGLAND SCORED.

Comments of the Paris Press on Jameson's Filibustering Expedition.

PARIS, Jan. 3.-Not one of the newspapers of this city minces words in commenting on the invasion of the Transvaal territory by the filibustering expedition under Dr. Jameson. In spite of the statements made by the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and the assertions of the Governor of Cape Colony, the Premier of Cape Colony and the managing director of the British South Africa Company, the Figaro insists that Dr. Jameson did not act without having received orders to do so from Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of Cape Colony, who, in turn, according to the newspaper menwas in communication with England. The Figaro adds: "The English simply wish to do with the mines of South Africa as a pickpocket does with one's purse, and with the help of well organized

The Rappel remarks: "Germany, France and Russia are in accord. What will England do? Will she dare, with the United States already on her hands, to defy Europe with her insatiable rapacity and untenable claims, and end by arousing a formidable coalition, to which she will be compelled to humiliate herself?"

The Lanterne expresses the opinion that Great Britain's contention that the foreign powers have no right to intervene in the Transvaal is nothing more or less than an application of Monroeism. "Mr. Rhodes," adds the Lanterne, "wants to capture Delagoa bay and thus nullify the conquest of

La Justice says: "Dr. Jameson's attempt at international filibustering has inflicted one more defeat on the invading policy of the United Kingdom."

# SOME TRANSVAAL HISTORY.

Ex-Soldier Thinks the Boers

Should Be Subjected. CHICAGO, Jan. 3 .- Some civilized country will eventually take possession of the Transvaal for the good of the Boers and foreigners alike, according to one man in Chicago, who fought against the Boers in the last war. The Boer hates a foreigner. no matter from what country he comes, and is doing his best to drive the English, Americans and Germans from his territory by excessive taxation and a refusal to allow them representation in the legislature. The Transvaal 13 situated in the center of British and German colonies, and the inability of the Boers to prevent uprisings of the natives has also made the territory a continual menace to the surrounding this is bound to result in the foreigners

Henry F. Grierson, of Rand, McNally & best fighters in the English army, Mr. Grierson is an Irishman. When the Boers front at once. He came out of the campaign with a hearty disgust of Boers and of W. E. Gladstone, to whose vacillating policy he attributed the defeat of the British and the ceding back of the Transvaal to its former owners. The Boers yielded the country to the English for services rendered in driving out the fighting natives. When the Transvaal was cleared the Boers changed their minds and wanted their country back, according to Mr. Grierson. Then there was war and victory for the

"The country in which Dr. Jameson has met with defeat," said Mr. Grierson yesterday, "was ceded to the English in and it would be the best thing in the world if some civilized nation would compel the Boers to treat the foreigners in the proper way. This will come about some day, for the Boers are an unprogressive race,

ignorant and stupid. "Years before the Boers wanted to turn over the land to England and make it a protectorate, the farmers had to fight for their lives and homes against the natives, who disputed every inch of ground. The incursions of the Kaffirs became so numerous and so disastrous to the farmers that they at last called on the British for aid. with the Boers in 1878, which was afterward ratified by the Boer legislature, by which the Transvaal was to be handed over to We were to drive out the natives and pay the debts incurred by the Boers in fighting the Kaffirs. These debts amounted

from England to beat back the troublesome natives. Cetewayo's army of warriors was defeated and the Zulu king captured Other tribes were thrust further north, and the Transvaal was at last at peace and no longer a menace to the surrounding colonies. When the Boers were settled down and enjoying a period of unparalleled peace some contentious spirits began to agitate the question of the Transvaal for the Boers. The latter finally came to the conclusion that they ought to get back their country. The politicians in England took advantage of this to raise the party cry against the policy of keeping the Boer out of his own. Just before the general election in 1880 Mr. he favored the ceding back of the Trans-The Liberal party was victorious and Mr. Gladstone was returned to power. But the Prime Minister changed his mind about the transfer to the Boers, and the latter immediately commenced hostilities

AN ENGLISHMAN FINDS AMERICANS CANNOT BE TRIFLED WITH.

Result of His Observations and Interviews with Public Men Cabled to His London Newspaper.

FOUR METHODS OF ADJUSTING THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

All Lead to Arbitration, and Salisbury Must Submit or War May Result-The "Olney" Doctrine.

LONDON, Jan. 3 .- The special commissioner of the London Daily Chronicle, who is now at Washington, sends the following important dispatch:

"I am now at length able to speak with confidence of opinion in the highest American quarters. The only condition on which the men whom I specially desired to see would speak has been my personal pledge not even by a hint to betray their names; therefore, I can only give you my word

that I am not exaggerating my authorities. "President Cleveland's message to Congress has done several things good and evil. First, it has destroyed every chance of saving the Armenians; second, it has given a strong impetus towards closer ties between Great Britain and her colonies; third, it has enormously emphasized the line cleavage always existing, but discreetly ignored, between East and West in the United States. The West to-day regards the East as practically a European annex, and New York bankers as allies of the 'money sharks' of Europe. Fourth, it has rendered certain the creation of a great American navy, which the next generation will be almost irresistibly tempted to use for aggression. Fifth, and most important, it has, unless foolish words or unforeseen events bar its natural consequences, paved the way for better future relations, because Americans, having experience of the consequences, will cease their ignorant denunciations, and the Englishmen will learn to show much greater respect to American national opinion, knowing that force is behind it, and will, therefore, refrain from provoking it by utterances and acts of velled contempt. Finally, the message has rendered possible the avoidance of a far vaster danger, namely, the question of the Nicaraguan canal. A man who would be very near the head of the American army in case of war said to me: 'It is a blessing the Venezuelan affair has happened, because a specific solution of this will point the way to the same thing over Nicaragua, concerning which otherwise the two na-

tions would certainly have fought.' SCHOMBURG LINE WORTHLESS. "Every paper reprints my yesterday's dispatch, with striking headlines. Great surprise is expressed here that it should have been necessary for an English journalist to come to Washington in order to secure the publication of official British correspondence so vital to the issue. Passing over the compliment, the fact is certainly curious, and the significance not altogether pleasant. However, the Schomburg line is now proved destitute of any quality of permanence, and it therefore remains to consider the situation as affected by its removal. I can affirm positively that the American government is, above everything, anxious for arbitration. Whatever may have been its actual result, the intention of President Cleveland's message was amicable. The close entourage of the President to-day scout the idea that it was not a message of peace. But behind it has sprung up a national sentiment, which it would be utter madness on the part of the English people to disregard or underestimate. The Monroe doctrine is not worth discussing. All the learned pamphlets, the professors' opinions and the newspaper discussions of it are labor lost. The fact is that if Venezuela does not come within the four corners of the Monroe doctrine, then the new doctrine-the Olney doctrine-covers it, and American opinion overwhelmingly favors its general principles. Moreover, America demands arbitration as a sacred right, and for this she will fight.

While allowing all due weight to the Eastern press, you must remember the line of cleavage mentioned above. Remember, also, to what extent the South found support in New York before the war of the rebellion. The man who perhaps did more than any other single individual to make incoln President tells me Lincoln said him before war seemed inevitable: 'The trouble is, the people of the South have their creed, which they hold, and we have ours, which we hold. Their principles are sacred to them, as our principles are sacred taking the government of the Transvaal | to us.' The same words apply to England and America to-day. Absit omen. I am astonished at the depth and character of American feeling on this subject. Men exstaid, elderly, conservative, many holding judicial positions of great re sponsibility, frankly declare their uncompromising support of this American doctrine. And while it is clear that President Cleveland, infinitely too clever and too devoted to his own party not to see that his message would deal a knock-down blow to the two groups of his political enemies, Republicans and free-silver men, still, no greater mistake would be possible than for England to regard the message as a mere party maneuver. If this latter view gains acceptance, the consequences of the mistake may be awful. When I reflect on the possibility of this, and know what I know of American opinion, I am profoundly depressed. Arbitration is demanded by every consideration dearest to civilized manking

SALISBURY'S OPPORTUNITY. "Now, how shall arbitration be reached? The best way of all would be for Lord Salisbury to come to an arrangement direct with Venezuela. The Cabinet here would much prefer this course. I understand on high authority that the Venezuelan government would express its regret at the Yuruari outrage, pay all the additional indemnity demanded, and request England to resume diplomatic relations, if in return England would agree on a reference of the whole might select. And America would bring zuela hesitated. All American interests would cease instantly before the fact of arbitration between the parties owning the soil. Lord Salisbury's dispatch intimates that the absence of diplomatic relations constitutes a bar to negotiation. The above suggestion removes this, and, as America will defend the British right to an apology and indemnity, no loss of dignity would be involved by acceding. "The second method is, if Lord Salisbury will say he believes the commission fair and

competent to consider the historical ques-tion, and ask if the American government would permit him to name British commis sioners to join it, without committing himthat the Cabinet would instantly welcome the proposal. It is certain that the dual commission would reach some acceptable ican commission devotes its attention first

to the territory England is willing to arbitrate and reports there is a prima facie case for considering the larger question at the same time, will Lord Salisbury then consent to submit that question to either the single or dual commission? "There is a fourth method, for I have every reason to believe that Mr. Bayard will inform Lord Salisbury of the constitution of the commission and say that England is willing to lay her case before it without prejudice, America will be very glad to receive the documents. Indeed, the

my serious but confident conclusion, if he does, the American people will consider and their reports would have much weigh fighting for arbitration as fighting for with geographers.

ANOTHER URGENT MATTER. "I beg your attention to one other urgent Discovery of a Revolutionary Plot is

matter. The Bering sea commission declared that America should pay \$425,000, or appoint a commission to determine the damages. Secretary Gresham made it clear that the assent of Congress was essential to the payment. Congress, in spite of President Cleveland's pressure, refused. The President's message of Dec. 3 last, said that if Congress still declined to affirm the award, 'it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has, therefore, been agreed on, and will be immediately laid before the Senate, so that in one of the modes suggested a final setlement may be reached. Now this treaty has been drawn up, discussed, approved by America, by Canada, and by the British embassador here. Where is it? It is delaving in London in the hands of the British government. Meanwhile, the President is unable to keep his promise to Congress. and must soon make awkward explanations if nothing is done. The instant conclusion of this treaty is demanded by the effect upon the public opinion of both countries of one reference to arbitration, while another is hanging fire; and by the proof it would afford of the absence of bellicose feeling here and of the sympathetic attitude of England. Pray urge this in the interests Cabling later, the Chronicle's special commissioner in Washington adds: "In reply to the criticism that the Aberdeen dispatches

I cabled yesterday were not new, I can only say that I did my best during the time at my disposal to test their unpublic char-acter, and failed to trace them anywhere here. They were unknown in detail to those here whose special duty it is to be acquainted with the details of the dispute, obviously unknown to you, and unknown to the American correspondents and the press. But new or old does not affect their character one jot, or the unavoidable conclusions from them. Regarding the criticism that only parts of them were given by me, the documents before me professed to be complete, and I cabled every salient word. Of course, it is out of my power to discover whether they were complete. The retort is almost too obvious that if they constitute a misrepresentation, let the Foreign Office publish them complete. Concerning the charge that my dispatches are anti-English. if I understand it aright, I leave my friends and my published books to defend me." The Chronicle says, in an editorial, this orning: "The American case in its lates development is now before Great Britain. We can only suggest that it demands a most careful consideration. We withdraw nothing that we have said as to the impossible character of the demand that England must accept the decision of an American tribunal; but we ask whether all the suggestions enumerated by our commissioner can be met with a point blank refusal. We ask for a cool and quiet preparation of the national mind and, above all, for a de termination to put aside passion and prejudice and consider simply how peace may be kept and the nations reasonably satis-fied. Lord Salisbury is master of the situation. He will have public opinion behind him in a resistance to claims inconsistent with the honor of the empire. Above all, let us have a Bering sea treaty at once, as an earnest of the settlment of the Venezuelan problem.

The Chronicle publishes from the blue books a summary of the negotiations with Venezuela between 1984 and 1886. Commenting upon this summary the Chronicle says: Evidently some important documents are official publications missing from has been left in of the real documents evidence. have recently published were accessible to the government agents and if the Foreign Office possesses evidence to strengthen Lord Salisbury's position, surely it is time it was published."

"Some Startling Dispatches." LONDON, Jan. 3.-The dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from its special commissioner at Washington, giving hitherto unpublished correspondence between the government of Great Britain and Venezuela during the period between November, 1840, when Robert Schomburg was appointed to survey the western territory of British Gui-ana, and April, 1862, when Great Britain finally removed the boundary posts, which he had set at various points in that territory to form the so-called Schomburg line, is attracting much attention here. Chronicle calls it a "momentous dispatch," and heads it, "A New Face to the Controversy—The Schomburg Line Useless—Some Startling Dispatches.'

A foreign official, speaking of these dis patches this afternoon, said that the correspondence quoted was correct "so far as it goes." He added: "But there is much which is unpublished, especially the letters of Senor Fortique, the Venezuelan minister to Great Britain at that time. These give a different light upon the whole matter. We might, for instance, take portions of Secretary Olney's document and transform it into a statement which would be entirely antagonistic to the American side of the ques-

Carl Schurz's Plan. LONDON, Jan. 4.- The New York correspondent of the Times discusses at siderable length Mr. Carl Schurz's blan adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce, for making the Venezuelan commission a joint commission by the appointment of an equal number of members by Great Britain. He points out that a compromise will not make itself, and suggests that prominent Englishmen should be heard on the subject. In an editorial the Times declares that government will dissolve Parliament and any overtures in the spirit of Mr. Schurz's appeal to the country within a week. It is United States. "Of course," says the Times, "if the United States is willing to limit the work of the Venezuelan commission to a mere inquiry, and should invite England | majority of the party desiring to oust to co-operate we should have seriously to

A Rumor Denied by Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.-A semi-official denial was made to-day of the announcement made in the Neue Frei Presse this city, saving that Russia and France had actually promised diplomatic support to the United States in the Venezuelan question, and that Russia was prepared to facilitate the United States loan with her own gold reserve.

THE COMMISSION.

Preliminary Work of Selecting Head-

quarters Begun. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- A search is being made for quarters for the Venezuelan commission and it is probable that in the end it will be located in the building at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Madison place, now occupied by the Bureau of American Republics. It is not believed that the work of the commission will be sensibly delayed by the fact that Justice Brewer is obliged to finish the term in the Supreme Court before giving it all his attention. A vast deal of preparatory work must be done, which will not require the immediate participation of the Justice and this will easily occupy all of the time for six or eight weeks at least. There must be made a careful collection of all of the bibliography on the subject of the disputed boundary and to prepare this for the consideration of the commissioners a number of translators must be put to work to render the old Dutch and Spanish, in some probable that the State Department itself | World, London, Eng. cases, French, into modern English. It is must be drawn on heavily in this work, for few persons outside of the department have made a special study of the detailed history of this great case. Perhaps the best informed persons in the department are Assistant Secretary Rockhill and Librarian Alien. Another expert who may be called into the service of the commission is Lee Phillips, attached to the congression al library, who is said to be an authority on the geography of the Americas, ancient Almost daily facts are coming to light in

the shape of ancient letters and reports, throwing light on the controversy, all of which doubtless will be laid before the commission if it desires. Some of this matter, it is said, impeaches the accuracy of the celebrated Schomburg line in important essentials, and thus tends to strengthen the Venezuelan case. In one case the documents appear to establish the fact that Schomburg never really made a survey, but used the charts and maps that were ancient, even in his time, and since have been shown to be erroneous, to make a compilation on which he traced his line. The statement cabled from Rome to the latter immediately commenced hostilities.

"The Boers are cowards, but they are splendid shots. They could never be got to face the rebellious natives. If they could not be safely intrenched at long range, where they could use their rifles with effect, they usually retreated before a rush of Kaffir warriors. War had been declared, but a regiment of English soldiers was still out [The Statement cabled from Rome to the statement cabled from Rome

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Venezuela. NEW YORK, Jan. 4.-A special to th World from Caracas, Venezuela, says: A profound sensation has been caused by the arrest of Gen. Hernogene Lopez, once the President of Venezuela in the time Guzman Blanco. The arrest was made, i is said, because of the discovery of revolutionary correspondence involving the latter. English capitalists, it is rumored, have approached Guzman Blanco to stir up a rebellion here. Among others arrested are General Gonzales Guyana, chief of police under Guzman Blanco; Domingo Carbajal, a revolutionary chief in the time of President Palacio; Paredez brothers, and Valencia. President Crespo is determined to suppress the movement at any cost. The militia has been enrolled, but not armed yet and probably will not be until everything is quiet.

Next Sunday President Crespo will issue a printed address to the people of Venezuela, giving the actual position of the government on the Guiana question, expressing the gratitude of the nation to President Cleveland for his attitude in upholding the Monroe doctrine, so necessary to the maintenance of the independence of the Southern republics and urging the people to bury political discord and present a solid front to the English invader. At the same time General Crespo counsels the people to be calm, to refrain from violence and to await the action of the United State. The address will be read in the Plazas of the different cities. There will also be speeches, music and fireworks.

MAY BE A POPULAR LOAN.

Carlisle Will Make a Statement as the Coming Issue of Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 .- A special to the World from Washington says: Secretary Carlisle will at once issue a full statement to the public on the bond question. It will almost undoubtedly announce that the President will order a public loan. This information comes from a source which makes it impossible to question its truth. The exact terms of the statement are still unsettled, but the chances are ten to one that the loan will be offered to the public first. If that call fails, the government will fall back on the syndicate. The bond call had been arranged for Monday.

WILL CENSURE HIS LORDSHIP.

Coming Report of the Yacht Club Committee on Dunraven's Charges.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.-The Press to-morrow will publish the following: The Press is able to state on the best of authority the gist of the report now in preparation for presentation to the New York Yacht Club of the special committee appointed by the club to investigate the charges made by Lord Dunraven regarding the recent international yacht club races. It will appear from the testimony that the Earl has begged the real question at issue. The committee will present the testimony in a purely judicial manner and will censure the

SEVEN MEN KILLED.

Fight Between Moonshiners and In ternal-Revenue Officers.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.-It is reported here at the revenue office that a battle between moonshiners and officers has taken place near the Tennessee and North Carolina line, in which seven men were

The Pension Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- The three Republican members of the subcommittee on pensions of the House committee on appropriations, Messrs. W. A. Stone, of Pennsyl vania, Northay, of Ohio, and Blue, of Kansas, held a conference to-day with Commissioner Lochren over the pensions appropriation bill. Mr. Stone proposes to attach to the bill a clause designed to prevent summary reduction and suspensions of pensions by providing that no pensions shall be re-duced, suspended or dropped, except for fraud in obtaining the pension established by the verdict of a jury. The pension appropriation bill probably will be reported to the House next week. As prepared by Mr. Corts, clerk of the estimates, it provides for \$141,384,570 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, which is practically the amount carried by the last year's bill.

Petition for a Receiver. PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 3.-In the Circuit Court bill has been filed for an injunction by Walter Barker against the wholesale drug firm of Singer & Wheeler, and a motion for the appointment of a receiver will be heard to-morrow. The bill alleges that the company owes between \$150,000 and \$200,000, and of this \$51,000 is overdue. Singer & Wheeler are incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000, of which Peter and William Singer own \$175,000 and Walter Barker \$50,000. Barker claims Peter Singer has overdrawn his account \$18,984 with the company. The bill alleges that the company is

Parliament May Be Dissolved. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 3.-A rumor, which is generally believed, is current that the made to the committee on Tuesday next. The cause of the dissolution is said to be a dissension in the Conservative ranks, a Premier Bowell and install Sir Charles Tupper, who recently came over from England to consult, as he gave out, with the government in the matter of fast Atlantic steam-

Obituary.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Rev. Nathaniel George Clarke, D. D., Liz. D., for nearly thirty years prominently identified with the management of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, died at his home here to-day from heart disease, aggravated by his advanced age. NEW YORK, Jan. 3.-Washington Irving Adams, chairman of the executive committee of the National Photographic Association of America, is dead at his home at

Chicago's Bicycle Show.

Montclair, N. J., aged sixty-four.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 .- To-morrow there opens in Tattersall's mammoth hall the largest bicycle show ever held in the United States, and possibly the largest on record anywhere. Fully 350 exhibitors will have displays of all kinds of wheels, and it is said by Manager Joseph Locke that every manufacturer of note in the country and every State in the Union is to be repre sented. Already the building presents gorgeous appearance with its roof trusses gayly bedecked with flags, bunting, etc.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 3.-By order of the Ohio railway, President M. E. Ingalis has appointed Oscar G. Murray third vice president of that road. Mr. Murray still re tains his office of vice president of the Big Four. This new appointment makes Mr. Murray a member of the board of managers of the joint traffic association of these two

New Honor for Oscar Murray.

"'Brown's Bronchial Troches' Are excellent for the relief of Hoa seness or Son



who live in ignorance of the fact that in Curicula SOAP is to be found the purest, sweetest, and most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world. For pimples, blackheads, red and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, it is wonderful. Sold throughout the world, and especially by English an American chamists in all the continentst cines. Sritish depot F. Nuwanny & Sona, I. King Kawardet, London. Ports Bano & Chen. Conp., Sole Props., Scales., U. S. A.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

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